



THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL

VOL. XXII—No. 566

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1895

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON EACH SATURDAY.

[Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as matter of the second class.]

BARKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

WHARTON BARKER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES,

Rooms 24 and 26

Forrest Building, No. 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

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*Address through Post Office: THE AMERICAN, Box 1202, Philadelphia.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE death of Mr. Walter Q. Gresham, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State, was not unexpected by those who knew how unfit he was to stand the strain of any severe illness; but it came on the public with a shock of surprise. Unlike his predecessors of earlier days, Mr. Gresham found his office one which gave him little opportunity for rest. Diplomacy, like everything else, has taken the pace of our end of the century. The telegraph and the steamship have acted on it as on every other department of social life. Decisions which once might have occupied a week must now be made in a day, and, therefore, must be made with an

increased independence of advice and with an enlarged risk of blundering. Nor was the style of diplomacy to which Mr. Gresham was committed one that was calculated to minister to mental repose. To be always accepting the second place, and singing in chorus for some rival State, while acting for a nation which believes in its own right of initiative, is to solicit friction.

Mr. Gresham was a man of talent and of character. He will be missed from the Cabinet, for he brought to Mr. Cleveland's council some knowledge of the ideas which have controlled American policy for over a third of a century. He undoubtedly kept the administration from some bad blunders, and a comparison of his record with that of Secretary Bayard makes one thankful that he held the State Department so long, and regretful of his departure. But it is not true that he was in any sense a great man, as his newspaper eulogists would have us suppose. There was nothing transcendent about him, and it shows how scarce is our supply of great men in public life that he should be taken for one. We have none such to measure him up against.

THREE days before Mr. Gresham's death Mr. Hugh McCulloch also "went to the majority." It is almost forgotten now that in 1884 he succeeded Mr. Gresham for a short time as Secretary of the Treasury. His great career was in filling that office during the close of Mr. Lincoln's and the whole of Mr. Johnson's administrations. He had to gather up all the loose ends of Mr. Chase's financiering, to pay off the army and navy, to convert a floating debt into bonds on reasonable terms, and, in fact, to tide the country over what our foreign critics regarded as the most dangerous crisis of the struggle for the Union. In all this he showed the decision and the practical capacity of the Scotch-Irish stock from which he sprang. In dealing, however, with our inflated and excessive paper currency he made the mistake of adhering too closely to the traditions of British finance. After at first repudiating that proposal, he announced, in his famous Fort Wayne speech, his project of resuming specie payments at the old value of the dollar, through contraction of the currency. By this policy, which was carried out finally by the law of 1879, he changed the terms of all outstanding contracts in favor of the creditor, compelled the debtors to pay in dollars worth a hundred cents what they had borrowed in dollars worth sixty, plunged the Western States into a financial quarrel with the Eastern, and for a time imperiled the national credit itself. It shows how much the country is capable of standing, and from how much it can recuperate, that it sustained the strain of a resumption made on such terms.

In recent years Mr. McCulloch has been the responsible manager and partner of an international banking house, with the exception of his brief return to office under Mr. Arthur. As a private financier he did good service in arranging an understanding between Virginia and its creditors, which, however, General Mahone and his following broke down.

THE administration newspapers and the gold-standard organs are using up the dictionary in their admiration of Mr. Carlisle's

currency speeches in Kentucky. They even claim that he has made a convert of Mr. Tarsney, of Missouri, whom they describe as formerly on the silver side of the question. We have no recollection of his appearance in that capacity, and we observe that he admits that his own State is decidedly in favor of the rehabilitation of silver as money. At any rate, the Secretary needs the comfort of a convert or two very badly, as Senator Blackburn is making him uncomfortable by raking up his past record in a very unpleasant way. The Senator reminds him of the time when they sat side by side in the House and opposed Mr. Sherman's resumption policy on grounds much the same as are taken by the friends of silver now. He recalls the fact that as late as 1890 Mr. Carlisle voted in the Senate for the free coinage of silver. This Mr. Carlisle does not deny, but he says "there were circumstances connected with that vote which Mr. Blackburn should explain." These circumstances are explained by the newspapers which belaud Mr. Carlisle, and they put a very ugly face upon the affair. It appears that he entered into a log-rolling contract which obliged him to vote for free coinage of silver in order to purchase thereby enough Republican votes to defeat Mr. Lodge's bill to secure fair elections in the South. That is to say, Mr. Carlisle cared so little for a policy which he now identifies with national honor and honesty that he was willing to risk it for the sake of a political advantage of this sort. He hardly need wonder if he finds this kind of record following him wherever he goes, and punctuating his speeches against the policy for which he formally voted.

We said some time ago that Mr. Edmunds' deliverances on the silver question were sufficient to show how small a stock of economic knowledge was required for the outfit of an American statesman. This was fully confirmed by his speech at the big meeting in the Academy on Tuesday evening. The newspapers say that he and Mr. Trenholm had a sympathetic audience. They certainly needed it, for they had not much to offer that repaid the trouble of attending. Their hearers must have read much the same things in the columns of their favorite newspapers every morning. There was no broad consideration of the difficulties which confront the nation, no offer of a remedy for the miseries which beset our producing classes, no attempt to "come to close grups," as the Scotch say, with the arguments on the other side. The monometallist resembles the free-trader in this as in other matters, that he loves to discuss the question at a safe distance, and to repeat solemn platitudes with the air of proving something.

Mr. Edmunds varied the monotony with a little history, but his audience hardly could be sure of his accuracy after hearing him state that the amount of copper in a cent had been diminished because that metal had risen in value. He seems to think he proved something by quoting Jefferson to the effect that "it becomes a question of what ratio shall exist between the two metals," and adding that this "depends upon their commercial price upon the average in all the markets of the world." He had to admit that the variations in relative value had been sometimes in one direction, and sometimes the other, so long as no nation interfered with the natural movement by enacting monometallism. He did not face the fact that the depression of the value of silver has been through the extension of that policy, which has reduced the demand for it as money, and that this could be corrected by a general return to bimetallism. In his attempt to define the functions of money he omitted the essential fact that it is the standard of deferred payments, and that the use of gold for that purpose means a constant addition to the burdens of the world's indebtedness to the creditor nations, and of personal indebtedness to the creditor or money-lending class. In a word, Mr. Edmunds confined himself to a few very obvious and superficial aspects of a large and complex question, and his audience applauded him as though he had gone into the very depths of his subject.

Inadequate as was Mr. Edmunds' discussion, it was profundity itself compared with the feeble generalities of Mr. Trenholm and his appeals to the "conservatism" of Philadelphia. Mr. Harter did rather better. He has been studying the subject, and shows a sufficient acquaintance with some of the facts to inspire hope that he may get to the bottom of it yet. Mr. C. Stuart Patterson, representing our native talent, was the only one of the speakers who thought it necessary to reserve his judgment as to the expediency of international bimetallism. The rest followed the usual tack of tacitly accepting our present policy as both wise and permanent. He also, however, went upon the supposition that gold stands for a fixed value in the payments of the world—a supposition as contrary to the teaching of political economists of all schools as to the nature and limits of value.

SENATOR HILL is certainly one of the shrewdest men in the Democratic party. His record during the two sessions of the last Congress was sufficient to prove that he went into the Senate without standing in his party or before the country, and with the administration bitterly hostile to him, yet he managed to place Mr. Cleveland under so many obligations to him, and to follow with such rigor a well-defined policy of his own, that he fastened public attention upon his doings and laid the foundation for a larger career. He is to-day the only Northern man who is mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

It is, therefore, very significant that he raises his voice in protest against the manner in which the opponents of free coinage of silver are conducting their campaign in behalf of what they call honest money. He warns them that they are putting themselves on a platform which has been repudiated by both the great parties. The party declarations of 1892 were very generally in favor of bimetallism, either with or without reservation as to the international agreement for its establishment. In his view the whole country is committed to bimetallism, while the managers of the present campaign are trying to make a fight for gold-monometallism. This is both true and pertinent. Mr. Cleveland and his advisers have taken their cue not from the declarations of their party, but from the money-lenders of Wall Street. With more or less of openness, they have declared against any attempt at the restoration of silver to our coinage on any ratio whatever. They never point to the possibility of any international agreement as a settlement of the question. They have not uttered a word or sent a dispatch which would further the views of the bimetallist party in Germany and England. Nor do they suggest any plan or measure which might be discussed as an alternative for free coinage in dealing with silver.

On the other hand, Mr. Hill must be shrewd enough to see that a mere passive and theoretic bimetallism comes to much the same thing as gold-monometallism. Those who profess the bimetallic faith must show the country that they have some proposal for dealing with the question, which is not dependent on the contingency of European action. To sit with their hands in their laps while the country is being strangled by the enforcement of the single gold standard, makes them monometallists except in the mere name.

DECORATION DAY, instead of losing its interest as the years of the war recede farther from us rather gains in popularity as those, "the most heroic years of American history" (Lecky), are seen through the light of imagination which at once transforms and interprets. Never was the observance of the day so general and enthusiastic as in this year, and that all the more because sectional bitterness has retired to the background, as

The mighty mother turns in tears
The record of her battle years,
Lamenting all her fallen sons.

This year the most striking feature was the dedication of a monument to the Confederate dead buried in a Chicago cemetery.

Blue and Gray united in the ceremonial, while from the far South came loads of flowers sufficient to cover the whole cemetery. At first there was a faint protest against the observance, but it died away in the face of the hearty outflow of sympathy from Northern soldiers of the war. It is a fact worthy of consideration on the part of the champions of peace at any price that the soldiers do not do the hating. They leave that to non-combatants, and they are the first to resume a friendly attitude after the return of peace. In the year of the collapse of the Confederacy, a Northern army chaplain appeared one Sunday in the pulpit of a church in a Southern city, of which he had been the pastor before the unpleasantness. One man, and one only, rose and made his way down the aisle with noise enough to denote his indignation. At the close of the service a Confederate colonel, who had lost an arm in the war, pointed with the other to the empty seat, saying, "Poor Jack! he never could stand those blue-coated fellows, either with a gun or without one!" The Jack in question had worn the gray, but had always been too sick for active service when gunpowder was to burn. He was the sort of man who would be likely to cherish enmity on either side.

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania is drawing toward the close of a session which has been singularly fruitful in measures of no public utility, which represent the fads of some group of agitators. The Compulsory Education bill, of which we wrote last week, and the Religious Garb bill, are specimens of what our legislators seem to find most time for. Another measure forbids the exchange of one school text-book for another for several years after the first has been adopted, thus making it impossible to retrieve mistakes in the selection of books until that time has elapsed. Yet another requires our cities, towns and school districts to pay women teachers at the same rate as men, where they are doing work of the same grade and hold the same certificate as to fitness to teach. As our educational boards cannot afford to put women's pay up to the level at which men are paid, this means leveling the men down. The result must be to drive men out of teaching as a profession, or at least out of the schools of this State to those of States which recognize the economic laws which govern the rate of wages for men and for women. This would be a great misfortune, as boys of the upper grades in the grammar schools need the firm hand of a male teacher to impress upon them the laws of discipline. When boys get beyond an age much lower than that at which the grammar schools dismiss them, they are too big for the best woman on earth to control. At home the father must take up the work to which the mother is no longer sufficient. At school the rule of woman should be replaced by that of man. Our own city authorities have been laboring to secure this, but the bill proposed would defeat their efforts. If men must be had, they must be paid at men's rates. Whatever the reason for the difference, whether it be just or unjust, the bodies which employ teachers must recognize it as a fact. To forbid them to do so is to hand over our public schools entirely to the control and direction of women.

FOR two years past the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has been trying to bring the theological seminaries of the church under its own control, instead of that of the local synods in which control is vested by their charters. Thus far the little seminary at Omaha is the only one of the nine which has acceded to the demand, and it is the feeblest and poorest of the group. Princeton, indeed, has said it will take this action if the assembly insists, but that it thinks it very unwise. The rest have met the demand by refusals, more or less emphatic, some of them declaring that the change in their charters could not be effected without injury to their corporate privileges. This is especially true of Allegheny Seminary, which would come under the supervision and control of the State Legislature by accepting legislation of any kind under the present Constitution of Pennsyl-

vania. Yet the assembly, under the lead of the Kentucky party, adopts resolutions more strenuous than ever against the present arrangement, and renews the commission to its committee to travel round from seminary to seminary at the expense of the church. All this would count for nothing were it not that it has been followed up by an unfair pressure upon all, whether professors or directors, who offer resistance to the Kentucky policy. They are stigmatized as friends of Professor Briggs, even though they may have voted against him, and as men of dubious orthodoxy. At least one eminent professor has been pushed to the point of contemplating resignation of a chair which he fills with great ability, and whose science has more than a national reputation. But Kentucky is in the saddle.

It seems rather odd to find the assembly discussing the propriety of allowing polygamists to become members of the Presbyterian Church without renouncing their superfluous wives. It marks a progress in the management of foreign missions that the question should come up at all. Originally the missionaries required all converts to put away every wife but one; and the story is told that one African chief complied by eating the others. It was in China that the first serious opposition occurred. Some of the converts flatly refused compliance. They were quite willing to accept a law forbidding marriage to a second wife after conversion, but they denied their obligation to put away those they had married before it. They also challenged the missionaries to produce any authority from the New Testament for such a requirement. As that only requires that a bishop shall be monogamous, and as some among the early converts must have had more wives than one, the silence is significant. Christianity abolished polygamy not by legislation, but by holding up such an ideal of the family life as made the practice incongruous. Among the Jews it was finally forbidden in the eleventh century.

THE Liberal Ministry in England is losing ground rapidly. All the recent by-elections but two, and one of those in Ireland, have gone against it. Its majority was never large, and is being cut down bit by bit. A few more deaths, resignations or promotions to the upper House would leave it in the minority, unless the Parnellites should come to its support, which is not likely to happen. For this very reason Lord Rosebery is most unwilling to dissolve Parliament and take his chances in a general election. As the tide of public opinion is setting against him, he could expect nothing but defeat. By holding on and making a record on popular measures he may be able to wait until the tide turns. So hold on he will to the last minute that this is possible.

One reason of the losses of the Liberals is that the people who worked with the most zeal for their success have lost faith in the honesty of their promises. The temperance people, for instance, were promised a Local Option law, which has not been enacted, nor even seriously pressed. Mr. Gladstone and others in the leadership have discovered all sorts of difficulties in the way of such a law, have suggested the Gothenburg license system and other substitutes. A number of Liberal members are directly interested in the liquor traffic and will not vote for it. The Irish members do not like to offend the publican interest, which is so powerful in their politics. It is therefore quite impossible to carry such a law through the House of Commons, and its defeat in the Lords is foreordained. All this, however, irritates the friends of the measure beyond expression, and they are bent on giving the Liberals a lesson. On the other hand, the brewers and distillers are almost solidly arrayed on the side of the Conservatives.

ANOTHER force which is dragging down the Liberals is the prolongation of business depression and the suffering of the farmers from low prices. Not only are they held responsible for this as being the party in power, but they are seen to have no remedy to

offer, while Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour stand for bimetalism, with hints of protection to the farmer. They at any rate propose to do something, while the Liberals only propose to wait, and waiting is never liked by a suffering community. In fact, the Liberals are pretty much in the hands of the money-trading classes, who have everything to gain by the appreciation of gold and its exclusive use as coin. The Tories, for once, are the more progressive, and yet at the same time truly progressive. Even Sir William Vernon Harcourt can plead no more than the experience of England since 1817 on behalf of monometallism, and the Tories propose to return to the long-established usage of the civilized world in restoring bimetalism.

This prospect naturally alarms the Liberal-Unionists, who are in sympathy with their old allies on the money question. They have organized an association for the defense of the single gold standard, by way of giving the Tories notice that they are not ready to go with them to the support of bimetalism. Should Lord Rosebery hold out long enough he may see the coalition rent asunder on this new issue, and the Tories shaking off their Liberal allies. In that case the next Parliament probably will be Tory throughout, will support bimetalism in any international conference and will consider protection. Such a result would not be so displeasing to the Liberals and Home Rulers as would a second success of the coalition. The Liberal-Unionist in Great Britain, like the Mugwump in America, is an amphibious animal who is liked neither on the land nor in the water.

THE victory of Premier Crispi in the Italian elections is so sweeping that we may expect the country at last to obtain a strong, firmly seated government. For some time past the Premier's strength lay chiefly in the confidence with which he inspired the King. In the face of unsparing denunciation of his public and private character, Humbert supported him in retaining office. It seems probable that as the King has judged rightly the sentiment of the people, so he also has taken the true measure of the worth of the denunciations of Signor Crispi's honesty. Italian politicians are not truthful as a class, and the exposure of the scandals of the Banco Romano offered a tempting chance to throw mud on the head of the Ministry. But the mud has not stuck, and the victory for the Ministerialists is a sweeping one.

Political issues in Italy turn mainly on foreign politics, and with these it is impossible to sympathize in any party. The country is distracted from its true career of political consolidation and industrial development by an ambition to hold an equal footing with Austria and Germany in the Triple Alliance, and by the hope of rivaling France in Northern Africa. The chief difference between parties is as to the ways and means of paying the costs of a great fleet and a standing army out of all proportion to the population and wealth of the country. Questions of taxation have made and unmade Ministries more than any others. Signor Crispi accepts the national ambitions, and has shown unusual abilities in the adjustment of the country's financial burdens. He is, therefore, the best man in sight for the Premiership. Italy has still to wait for the man who shall be strong enough to show her people the folly of spending her strength on barren ambitions.

FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

THE so-called Republican papers of this section that advocate the gold standard are placing the Republican party in a false position before the country. The belief that the Republican party of the East is in favor of gold-monometallism is spreading through the West and South and this growing impression receives an impetus from the non-committal position of many Republican politicians, and through the silence of the great body of Eastern Republicans, on this the most vital question of the day. By their silence, the heart, the strength of the Republican party of Pennsylvania seems to tacitly acquiesce in the position in which

the party is being placed by the gold press and unscrupulous politicians. That the body of the Republican party of Pennsylvania is thoroughly alive to the fact that the return of prosperity is dependent upon the restoration of silver to its place as money, and that the protective system cannot be maintained in the face of the gold standard, is shown by the position taken on this question by the leading manufacturers of this city, notably Mr. James Dobson.

But the Republicans of the West are growing uneasy and impatient as they see the position in favor of gold-monometallism, taken by many journals that assume to speak for Eastern Republicans, pass unchallenged by the representative business men of the party.

The Republicans of the West want to know, and have a right to know definitely, where the Republican party of the East stands. It is the duty of Pennsylvania Republicans who believe in the prompt restoration of silver to its place as money to present and urge a definite policy, and as proof of their good faith the country demands that they cast aside time-serving and vacillating politicians and that they repudiate the policy of gold-monometallism taught by many so-called Republican papers.

Neither Republicans or Democrats of the West have acted rashly or impatiently, as is witnessed by the action of the Salt Lake City Conference in urging the advisability of making the fight within the lines of the old parties. Western Republicans have acted conservatively and in good faith; they have controlled their uneasiness and impatience, but they cannot reasonably be expected to cling to the Republican party if Eastern Republicans continue to permit the gold press and gold politicians to longer represent and speak for the party.

Pennsylvania Republicans know full well that protection and bimetalism must go together. They know that it is both economically and politically impossible to maintain the protective system in the face of the gold standard, and they are ready to follow the party that stands for bimetalism and protection. But it will no longer do for them to follow. The time has come for them to take the lead; for them to urge a definite policy, and they owe it as a duty to themselves, their party and their country to place the Republican party of the East in its true position before the country.

The fate of the Republican party hangs in the balance. If Eastern Republicans continue to tacitly permit the gold press to misrepresent the Republican party of the East and to falsely place it before the country as a gold-monometallic party, the Republican party will be split into two camps, the protective system will be placed in jeopardy and the Republican party will be destroyed. The country will lose that guiding hand the lack of which it now feels so keenly, and who can tell what disasters will grow out of the chaos of parties and ideas that would inevitably follow?

A great responsibility rests upon the Republicans of Pennsylvania, for "as goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union." Courage and decision is needed on the part of leading Republicans of Philadelphia, for the Republicans of Pennsylvania and other Eastern States look to them for guidance. They will be called upon to make some sacrifice, but when they recognize, as they must, that the fate of the Republican party, even the safety of the Republic, is dependent upon their prompt, independent and fearless action, when they awake to the gravity of the situation, they cannot hesitate.

The time for organization and action is upon us; the opportunity must be accepted promptly or it will pass and be too late. It is the duty of Pennsylvania Republicans to act decisively and at once, and let it ever be borne in mind that the only road to contentment, prosperity and safety lies in the re-establishment of the policy: BIMETALLISM—PROTECTION.

The only road to prosperity: BIMETALLISM—PROTECTION.

THE RISE OF WHEAT.

THE recent rise in the price of wheat has given much apparent satisfaction to the organs of the gold-monometallists not because they see cause for congratulation in any prospective alleviation of the burdens of the farmer, but because it gives a plausible basis for their assumption that the price of wheat and the price of silver have nothing to do with each other. With characteristic haste they jump to the conclusion that the rise in wheat, etc., refutes the theory that the depreciation of silver has caused the fall in prices.

That a decreased supply of wheat, in other words, a short crop (other things being equal), will cause a rise in price, no sane man ever denied, and that an increased supply will result in a fall in price, is no less an axiom of economics. The result of the fall in the gold price of silver has been to increase the available area from which the gold-using countries of Europe can draw their supplies of food. With the increased competition the price of wheat has, of course, fallen. But, it is asked, how can a fall in silver increase the competition to sell wheat in the markets of Europe? The answer is plain: The premium on gold in the silver-using countries, caused by the fall in the gold price of silver, has the effect of a bounty on exports to gold-using nations. The value of an ounce of silver in Mexico, Argentine or India has not fallen. The same ounce will produce as much grain as ever. When silver was at a par with gold at the ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, wheat sold in London at 7 shillings a bushel, and these 7 shillings, converted into Mexican exchange, were worth about \$1.71. The 7 shillings that our farmers obtained for their wheat in 1873, converted into exchange on New York, were also worth about \$1.71. Both the American and the Mexican farmers received the same amount, namely \$1.71 per bushel, from which they had, of course, to pay the transportation, insurance and storage charges, and also brokerage commissions.

To-day, with silver depreciated 50 per cent. measured in gold, wheat sells in London at 3 shillings a bushel in gold. These 3 shillings, converted into Mexican exchange, are worth about \$1.50, and, inasmuch as transportation charges, etc., have much fallen in the last twenty years, the Mexican farmer receives almost as much silver to-day for a bushel of wheat as he did before the demonetization of silver; and, as we said before, this silver will produce as much wheat as ever. The farmer in the United States, on the other hand, competing with the Mexican and Indian farmer, must also sell his wheat to-day in London for about 3 shillings, which, converted into exchange on New York, amounts to about 73 cents. The American farmer receives only this amount less freight, insurance charges, etc.

The great disadvantage under which the American farmer labors is very apparent, for it is well known that 73 cents in gold, the proceeds of a bushel of wheat sold in London (netting our farmers only about 50 cents in gold), will not raise as much wheat as the proceeds of a bushel of wheat sold in London at \$1.50 a bushel in silver (netting the Mexican farmer about \$1.25). While an ounce of silver will purchase a bushel of wheat in silver-using countries, the Englishman will not pay more than the gold cost of an ounce of silver for wheat raised in the United States.

The price of silver is a controlling factor in the supply of wheat, and the fall in silver has given a great impetus to the growth of wheat in silver-using countries.

But to return to the consideration of the recent and very sharp rise in wheat—a rise coincident with the rise of cotton and other farm products. Wheat sold around 53 cents a bushel in Chicago in the first part of March; last week it touched 80 cents, and last Wednesday it closed at 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. The prime cause for the rise in wheat is found in the rise of silver. Between March 1st and the last part of April silver rose from 60 to 67 cents an ounce, or about 12 per cent. The value of silver in Mexico and Argentine did not change; the same amount of silver was asked for a bushel

of wheat as before, but this silver cost the Englishman 12 per cent. more on May 1st than on March 1st. Of course the Englishman could afford to pay us 12 per cent. more in gold for our wheat than before, and wheat rose between March 1st and the last part of April from 53 cents in Chicago to 60 cents.

The rise in silver narrowed the supply to this extent, and inaugurated a legitimate rise. Then the professional gamblers, taking advantage of it, circulated reports of great damage done to the wheat crop by frosts and the Hessian fly—reports which seem to have had very little foundation, if any. There is an old saying that "he who sells what isn't his'n, must buy it in or go to prison." So as prices went up the gamblers who had sold wheat "short," being called on for the wheat sold, were forced to buy it in. The frantic endeavors of the "shorts" to "cover" drove prices skyward.

If our wheat crop has been seriously damaged, and if the surplus of Argentine, Indian and Mexican wheat has been exhausted, then the present or even higher prices for wheat will be temporarily maintained. But the crop does not seem to have been seriously damaged; the English traders have been skeptical of the rise and have stopped their purchases of American grain, which goes to show that the surplus wheat of the silver-using countries has not been exhausted. It is therefore probable that wheat will soon fall again to the gold cost of the ounce or fraction of an ounce of silver necessary to purchase a bushel of wheat in India or Mexico.

Should, however, the rise in prices be due to legitimate causes, such as a decreased supply, the incentive to increased production in silver countries would be so immense that while the price may, be maintained for the present year, it will in the end fall to the cost of producing wheat in silver-using countries.

The price of wheat, as well as of all other products, while subject to variations due to accidental increased or decreased production, manipulation, etc., is controlled by the price of money. The price of wheat can only rise permanently as silver rises, and our farmers can only enjoy prosperity when the parity between gold and silver is restored, for not until then will the bounty on exports from silver-using to gold-using countries be removed; and until that time our farmers will labor under a crushing disadvantage.

The only road to prosperity: BIMETALLISM—PROTECTION.

THE HYPOTHESIS OF OVERPRODUCTION.

THE premises of the gold-monometallists are becoming very mixed. At one time we find them arguing from the supposition that prices have not fallen and that gold has not appreciated; again they admit the appreciation of gold, but maintain that the resulting fall in prices is beneficial, and then again they deny that gold has appreciated, while admitting the great fall in prices which they attribute to overproduction.

Several weeks since we referred to the theory of overproduction and showed that while there can be and often is overproduction in one line of goods, causing a temporary fall in prices, the general overproduction of all commodities at one and the same time is an impossibility. This is because all producers are consumers, and it is unreasonable to suppose that men will produce more than they care to consume. Besides, man's wants are infinite and there is no limit to his ability to consume. As long as man has any desires that he is unable to satisfy there can be no such thing as general overproduction. And, as we said before, man's wants are infinite, and as soon as one desire is satisfied he will have another.

The claim of the monometallists that the fall in prices has been due to overproduction is then, in theory, ridiculous. The facts as to production show that this position of the monometallist is untenable.

There is no doubt that population has increased greatly in the last thirty years. It is estimated that the increase of the world's population has been 50 per cent. In Europe alone the population has grown 30,000,000 in the last ten years, and we know that the population of America has doubled in the last thirty years. It is self-evident that this great increase of population should have occasioned a greatly increased production. If population has increased at the rate of $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. per annum production should have increased at least as rapidly. If production increases faster than population, prices should fall, according to the theory of overproduction; if population increases faster than production, prices should rise. But this theory of overproduction does not stand the test. From 1854 to 1873 the production of the world grew at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, and since 1873 production has increased at the rate of only 1 per cent. per annum (M. Meline). During the first period while production was increasing faster than population, prices rose continuously; while during the second, while population increased faster than production, prices fell steadily. In other words, during the period while production was most active, prices rose; but after 1873, when production began to diminish, prices fell.

Should we descend to detail we have it on the authority of Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P., speaking in the House of Commons, that the harvest of wheat for the entire world was less in 1892 than in 1891. According to the theory of overproduction the price of wheat should have risen, but in fact it fell 18 per cent. In 1893 the wheat crop equaled that of 1891. Considering the increase of population the price of wheat should have at least been maintained at the average price of 1891, but wheat fell 18 per cent. further. The production of wheat was no greater in 1893 than in 1891, but the price fell during the two years 36 per cent.

These facts disprove the contention of the gold-monometallist that the fall in prices has been due to overproduction. They show that the fall has been due to some other cause. This cause is the appreciation of gold, the lengthening of the yardstick.

Montesquieu said, more than two centuries since, that "when the quantity of the precious metals is doubled, one can obtain for the quantity only half the commodities and half the services which one could obtain before." When we cut the money of the world in half by destroying silver as a money metal, we doubled the value of the ounce of gold and prices necessarily fell 50 per cent.

The only road to prosperity: BIMETALLISM—PROTECTION.

DEPRESSION OF THE IRON TRADE.

IN the annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association for 1894, just issued, and which contains much carefully compiled information that is invaluable, Mr. James M. Swank reiterates the doctrine, the falsity of which has been so often exposed, that the fall in prices has been due to overproduction.

Speaking of the general fall in prices, he says: "We can see no reason to change our previously expressed opinion that the principal cause (of the fall in prices) is to be found in the world's capacity to produce more food, clothing, carpets, iron and steel, and other articles of necessity, than the world can consume." Now, the figures of the production of food and clothing, no less than of iron and steel, do not bear out this assumption of Mr. Swank as to the cause of the fall of prices. The statistics compiled by Mr. Swank and printed in the report above referred to show conclusively with regard to iron and steel the falsity of the assumption that the fall in prices has been due to overproduction. In the face of an increasing population the production of iron and steel has fallen off in a very marked degree. This should have resulted in a general rise in prices, but on the contrary prices have fallen. The phrase "overproduction" is so often repeated and misused, and with so much apparent sincerity, that we feel justi-

fied in treating it again at some length, and in another column we have presented some incontrovertible general facts showing the absurdity of the claim that overproduction has caused the fall in prices.

But first we ask the attention of our readers to some facts as to the depression of the iron trade, as given in the report of the American Iron and Steel Association, that bear on the above statement of Mr. Swank that the fall in prices is due to overproduction.

The gross production of iron ore in the United States was 11,879,679 tons in 1894 against 14,591,178 tons in 1891 and 16,200,000 tons (estimated) in 1892. In the face of this decreased production the price of iron ore fell very much. The average price of the following grades of Lake Superior ore for the years 1892 and 1894 is as follows:

	1892.	1894.	Percentage of fall in price.
Republic and Champion No. 1 . . .	\$5.50	\$3.30	.40
Marquette Specular No. 1 (non-Bessemer)	5.00	2.90	.42
Chapir	4.25	2.50	.40
Soft Hematites No. 1 (non-Bessemer)	3.75	2.00	.46.7

These same ores brought 20 per cent. more in 1890 than in 1892.

Production fell off about 26 per cent., and prices for the above grades of ore .42.2 per cent. These figures disprove the theory of overproduction, for in the face of diminishing production prices have fallen.

The production of pig iron in 1894 was 6,657,388 tons against 9,157,000 tons in 1892, a falling off in production of 28.5 per cent. The production of all kinds of steel was 4,412,032 tons in 1894 against 4,927,851 tons in 1892, a falling off in the production of about 10 per cent.; and the total production of rolled iron and steel was 4,787,807 tons in 1894 against 6,165,814 tons in 1892, a falling off in production of 21 per cent. The production of steel rails included in the above fell off about 33 per cent. It is also worthy of note that the production of iron and steel in 1890 exceeded the production in 1892, yet prices were higher in 1890 than in 1892.

The following table shows the great shrinkage in prices between January, 1892, and March, 1895:

	January, 1892.	March, 1895.	Percentage of fall in price.
Old iron T-rails (Philadelphia) . .	\$21.00 per ton	\$12.00 per ton	.42.9
No. 1 Anthracite foundry pig iron (Philadelphia)	17.50 "	12.06 "	.31
Gray forge pig iron (Philadelphia)	14.25 "	10.50 "	.26.3
Gray forge pig iron, Lake ore (Pittsburgh)	13.50 "	8.99 "	.33.3
Bessemer pig iron (Pittsburgh)	15.65 "	10.23 "	.35.3
Steel rails, at mills (Pennsylvania)	30.00 "	22.00 "	.26.7
Steel billets, at mills (Pittsburgh)	25.00 "	14.94 "	.40.2
Best refined bar iron (Philadelphia)	1.85 per cwt.	1.25 per cwt.	.32.4
Best refined bar iron (Pittsburgh)	1.70 "	1.10 "	.35.3

The average price of these nine leading commodities of the iron and steel trade fell between January, 1892, and March, 1895, 33.7 per cent. In view of the great falling off in the production we cannot understand how Mr. Swank can attribute the depression of the iron trade to overproduction.

Measured by these commodities gold has appreciated in twenty-three months 33 per cent., silver not quite 8 per cent. There is only one explanation to the fall in prices of iron and steel products, namely the appreciation of gold, the measure of value.

The only road to prosperity: BIMETALLISM—PROTECTION.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE FOR BIMETALLISM.

THE report of the committee appointed by the Grocers' and Importers' Exchange of Philadelphia to inquire into the cause of falling prices, which we print on another page, is well worthy of study. As evidence of the position taken by a leading exchange of this city the report is both timely and important, and

it will serve to place the people of Philadelphia in their true light before the country. Despite the misrepresentations of the gold press—a press that strives to crush all movements towards bimetallism—the masses of the people of Pennsylvania are decidedly in favor of the restoration of silver to its place as money. Once neutralize the power of the gold press and Pennsylvania will not only stand before the country as in favor of bimetallism, but she will be ready to take the lead on the great question of to-day as she has on other great questions in the past. The Republican party, once freed from the meshes of the politicians who now follow the gold press, will unequivocally lay down the policy of the restoration of silver to its place as money, and of the unrestricted use of silver as money, and it will then be in position to force the Republicans of other Eastern States into line.

The gold press has received this notable report on the "Cause of Falling Prices" with its characteristic unfairness. The news columns have contained only partial and misleading summaries and it has been treated (in the news columns) as of little importance, yet the signers of the report have been reviled and abused with much vehemence in leading editorials. Of all the gold papers the Philadelphia *Record* alone deigns to treat the report seriously, and even our esteemed Democratic contemporary holds it up to ridicule as the work for a kindergarten class, and speaks of the report as being replete with current monetary fallacies. The chief "fallacy" to which the *Record* refers is the statement that prices have fallen since 1873. The report to the Grocers' and Importers' Exchange cites the tables of Mr. Sauerbeck as proof of the decline in prices. The *Record* does not dispute these figures but dismisses them as English in much the same manner as Professor Laughlin did some weeks since, and then refers to "a report of the United States Senate in 1893, covering upwards of 200 articles and showing that in many of them prices have risen since 1873."

The report referred to (presumably that compiled by Mr. R. P. Falkner) shows that the average price of the 223 articles quoted has fallen very materially since 1873. Compared to the average gold prices of the same commodities for the years 1870-73, prices had fallen 22.94 per cent. by 1890-91. It is the *Record* that has given currency to a "fallacy" and not the committee of the Grocers' and Importers' Exchange, who were amply justified in quoting Mr. Sauerbeck's tables as the proof of the fall in prices.

As a refutation of the statement of the *Record* that American prices have not fallen, and as proof of the concurrent fall in the price of commodities and of silver bullion, we reprint the following table printed in *THE AMERICAN* of May 18th. We have taken the average price of silver for 1873 and of commodities for the four years 1870-73 as the index number 100.

		Average Gold Price of 223 American Products.	Average Price of Bar Silver.
4 years	1866-69	98.72	102.8
"	1870-73	100.	
3 "	1870-72		102.5
"	1873		100.
4 years	1874-77	91.69	94.4
"	1878-81	85.43	88.2
"	1882-85	84.74	85.7
"	1886-89	77.67	74.2
2 "	1890-91	77.06	78.1
	1892	68.	67.3
	1893	65.	58.3
June 1, 1894		60.1	47.3

If the reader will compare this table with the table of Mr. Sauerbeck printed in the report of the Grocers' and Importers' Exchange, he will see at a glance that the decline in the price of American commodities has quite equalled the decline in English prices, and that the figures of Mr. Falkner substantiate those of Mr. Sauerbeck and all other careful observers.

The only road to prosperity: BIMETALLISM—PROTECTION.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, at the age of seventy-five, lives with her sister, Lady Verney, at Claydon House, in Buckinghamshire.

UNDER THE LAUREL AND WILLOW.

UNDER the laurel and willow,
Under the stars and the dew,
Resting from conflict and danger,
Slumber the Gray and the Blue.
Shadows and sunbeams entangle,
Birds trill their melody gay,
Zephyrs sigh requiem solemn
Over the Blue and the Gray.

Roses and dark-gleaming cypress,
Tender white lilies and rue,
Sun-kissed or rain-dashed, are bending
Over the Gray and the Blue.
Clusters of somber-eyed blossoms,
Garlands of splendid display,
Lie in the daisies and grasses,
Over the Blue and the Gray.

Out of the heart of the nation,
Up on the pinions of day,
Flutter, in tremulous whispers,
Prayers o'er the Blue and the Gray.
Down on the flower-wreathed hillocks,
Wet with the rain or the dew,
Falls a tear for the gray-coated sleepers—
A tear for the sleepers in blue.

Good Housekeeping.

WOMAN'S WAYS.

YOUR cheeks have the bloom of the rose,
Your eyes are like jewels in your head,
Tip-tilted's the end of your nose,
But tell me, love, why it is red.

With all women gentleness is the most persuasive and powerful argument.—*Theophile Gautier.*

The first woman to be graduated from St. Andrew's University, Scotland, is said to be Miss Blackadder, the daughter of a Dundee architect. She is nineteen years old.

More than 500 "women's editions" of different newspapers have been published within the last six months. And now a New York man is getting up a book about 'em.

Mrs. Frances Klock, of the Colorado Legislature, has introduced a bill in the House providing for an industrial school for girls, and appropriating \$15,000 for its establishment and maintenance.

The first woman to register as a qualified voter in the State of Ohio was Mrs. Samuel Crawbaugh, of Cleveland. The pen which the lady used in signing her name was immediately secured and sent as a relic to the curator of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

Sarah Bernhardt drew a large audience to a Paris civil court lately, where she was sued for not paying a horse dealer's bill. She said that she always destroyed receipts, but that she had paid this one, and, being asked if she would swear to it, said "*Je le jure*," and won her case.

A woman reporter has interviewed several notable women as to their preferences in gems. Mme. Patti declared for diamonds, though she added that the opal with its bluish tint exercised a great charm for her. Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt put diamonds above all others, and admitted that she greatly admired moonstones. Mrs. John D. Rockefeller favored diamonds, pearls and amethysts, these three, but believed if she were forced to a choice she would declare for pearls. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt said that pearls were her favorite gems, while Mrs. William Astor thought that of all stones the diamond was certainly the most beautiful.

In nothing is the change that has come over the education of women more noticeable than in that department of it which has to do with their accomplishments. It is a remark often made that girls do not need accomplishments nowadays in order to make their mark socially; and very many mothers of the modern

way of thinking, whose daughters are growing up, are giving them solid attainments in preference to the lighter and more superficial graces that used, in their own younger days, to be thought an indispensable adjunct of a polite, a ladylike bringing-up.

A girl who is "in the movement" now despises those petty arts of thrumming, more or less badly, on the piano, of doing a little very insignificant drawing and painting, that even ten or fifteen years ago were accounted as accomplishments. She has opened her eyes to the fact that such performances do not add a jot or tittle to the actual charm of a woman, and that if the other sex ever really found them attractive in her (which is doubtful), that time is well past. To go to the other extreme, however, and to discard accomplishments altogether as useless to woman is a great mistake.

A CHAPTER ABOUT CHILDREN.

DOLLY'S LESSON.

COME here, you nignoramus!
I'm ashamed to have 'fess
You don't know any letter
'Cept just your cookie S.

Now listen, and I'll tell you—
This round hole's name is O,
And when you put a tail in
It makes it Q, you know.

And if it has a front door,
To walk in at, it's C;
Then make a seat right here,
To sit on, and it's G.

And this tall letter, dolly,
Is I, and stands for me,
And when it puts a hat on,
It makes a cup o' T.

And curly I is J, dear,
And half of B is P.
And E without his slippers on
Is only F, you see.

You turn A upside downwards,
And people call it V,
And if it's twins, like this one,
W 't will be.

Now, dolly, when you learn 'em,
You'll know a great big heap—
Most much 's I—O, dolly!
I b'lieve you've gone asleep.

Youth's Companion.

The Crown Prince of Siam is among the boy authors of the world. He has written several stories for English children's magazines, and can write fluently in three European languages.

The desire in a child for candy and sweets is a natural one and should not be stifled. Good candy and sweets in moderation, if that point can be found, not only do no harm, but are actually beneficial. Too much sweet upsets the stomach and spoils the appetite, but candy in moderation if it is not taken before a meal is a food which children crave naturally.

"Matrimony" was defined by a little girl at the head of a confirmation class in Ireland as "a state of torment into which souls enter to prepare them for another and better world."

"Being," said the examining priest, "the answer for purgatory."

"Put her down!" said the curate, much ashamed of his pupil—"put her down to the foot of the class."

"Leave her alone," quoth the priest; "the lass may be right after all. What do you or I know about it?"

What a perilous existence babies lead! Their hair-breadth escapes are something to be thought of with a shudder. You hear of their falling out of bed, falling downstairs, swallowing buttons, scalding themselves, burying themselves under tablecloths covered with dishes, and yet doing very well. That they are liberally provisioned by nature is happily certain. If toothache keeps a big, able-bodied man writhing and groaning what would he say to cutting a tooth? And yet a baby will cut half a dozen teeth at a time, and look at you as much as to say, "Pooh, pooh, my dear sir—a mere trifle!" One fit of spasm will make a

strong man crawl upon his stomach, but a baby will have strong fits of spasms hour after hour, and still appear as if it thought life worth living. He completely illustrates the certainty of the unexpected.

ELECTRICAL ELEMENTS.

IN many places in Connecticut the Bell folks have cut rates 50 per cent.

A conservative estimate places the daily consumption of incandescent lamps in the United States at 35,000.

At Port Jervis, N. Y., the local company's telephone rates are \$30 yearly for business firms and \$18 for private residences.

The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company's rates in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark are \$40, \$50 and \$65 yearly. The \$40 rate is for a three-party line and 500 messages.

Professor Hiram Forges, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, says that in fifty years from now two-thirds of the work now done by men and women will be taken off their hands by electricity.

The great Edison incandescent lamp works are no longer turning out lamps with bamboo filaments. Bamboo has given way to paper as the basis of the delicate black filament that glows golden when the current passes through it.

The Iowa Telephone Company is to reduce its rates on July 1st. The company is to give its present patrons a straight reduction on all instruments used in private and business houses and factories, and to allow them the use of all toll lines free for distances in a radius of fifty to one hundred miles.

Hardware, New York, says a cheap and ingenious method of telephoning has been discovered in Victoria, Australia, namely, the ordinary wire fence. The rust which forms on the wire, acts as an insulator, and protects it from the moisture. The long-distance microphone transmitters and dynamo call bells and receivers are used. This system has been operated perfectly over an intervening distance of twenty-eight miles.

CAUSE OF FALLING PRICES.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF SEVEN APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE IT.

ACTION OF THE GROCERS' AND IMPORTERS' EXCHANGE OF PHILADELPHIA, A REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF ACTIVE BUSINESS MEN.

IN FAVOR OF BIMETALLISM.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Grocers' and Importers' Exchange of this city, held last week, adopted the following report presented by a Committee of Seven, composed of David McMenamin, Chairman; Joseph Thompson, Joseph F. Haegele, N. J. Schmucker, Arthur L. Terry, Horace Krause and Henry A. Fry, Secretary:

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE GROCERS' AND IMPORTERS' EXCHANGE.

Gentlemen: Your committee appointed to "ascertain how far and in what way this body can aid in abating the evils resulting from the continual shrinkage of prices, and whether anything can be done to stop this continual shrinkage, and to report at a meeting to be called when they are ready,"

Respectfully report as follows:

This committee could see no way of abating the evils alluded to but by removing the cause. The question then arises, What is the cause? We are aware that prices rise and fall in accordance with the law of demand and supply, but also saw that there was something abnormal in a decline in values which had continued for over twenty years, more or less, steadily, and they knew that unless some new power was at work the law of demand and supply would work a remedy for either high or low prices in less time than that. The testimony brought before this committee proves a fact that the people in general are apt to overlook, *i. e.* that money also obeys the law of demand and supply. Until we turned our attention to this fact we could find no cause adequate to the calamitous fall in prices.

Our attention being called to the axioms of political economy, we began to see the light on this subject:

"Double the volume of money and you double the value of products."

"Divide the volume of money and you divide the value of products."

"Double the volume of money and you double the debt."

"Divide the volume of money and you divide the debt."

These maxims in political economy are not now disputable. They are as well proven as the rules that guide us in arithmetic. Let us apply these axioms and see if they explain the situation. To use round figures the metallic money of the world is estimated at near eight billions, or, as others express it, eight thousand millions (8,000,000,000) of dollars, half gold and half silver. In 1873 the United States and Germany closed their mints against silver and struck it from the list of moneys. That is, silver was no longer money of final redemption. True, Great Britain had demonetized silver in 1816, but until the leading nations in 1873 joined them the effect of their action was scarcely perceptible. 1873 then is in time the vital point when the effect of dividing the volume of money began to be effective.

"Divide the volume of money and you divide the value of products."

Every nation that demonetized silver added to the division of the value of products until the produce of the land was reduced to half its former price, and as produce is what pays debt another scientific axiom is seen:

"Divide the volume of money and you double the debt."

If anyone is curious as to the wherefore of this, here it is: Gold obeys the law of demand and supply as loyally and as promptly as any other commodity whatever. Now place the function of money of ultimate redemption on gold alone and you double the demand for it, and as you cannot double the supply you double its value. You have to give as much produce for \$5 as you formerly gave for \$10.

The members of the Grocers' and Importers' Exchange need not be informed as to the movement in prices during the past twenty-two years. They know to their cost. Many persons assert that it is not gold that has risen, but silver that has fallen. Professor Sauerbeck's tables dispose of that assertion. We here quote them:

Index numbers of forty-five principal commodities and silver by Professor Sauerbeck:

Year.	45 Coms.	Silver.	Year.	45 Coms.	Silver.
1874.....	102	95.8	1884.....	76	83.3
1875.....	96	93.3	1885.....	72	79.9
1876.....	95	86.7	1886.....	69	74.6
1877.....	94	90.2	1887.....	68	73.3
1878.....	87	86.4	1888.....	70	70.4
1879.....	83	84.2	1889.....	72	70.2
1880.....	88	85.9	1890.....	72	78.4
1881.....	85	85	1891.....	72	74.1
1882.....	84	84.9	1892.....	68	65.4
1883.....	82	83.1			

This table shows that the forty-five principal commodities fell a little farther than the silver, but also shows that silver measured them in a reasonably steady manner. Three-fourths of the human race still use silver as money of final redemption, and silver therefore as measured by the principal commodities maintains its normal value, while gold has lowered the value of all commodities as well as that of silver. 'Tis absurd to try to show the value of anything by measuring it by itself, as people do when they say a gold dollar is never more or less than a dollar. Hence the value of the learned scientific work performed by Professor Sauerbeck. Thus we find that disorganization of trade, resulting from the long-continued fall of prices, is owing to the rise in the value of gold, and we see no remedy for that

but in the remonetization of silver, so that the two metals can resume business at the old stand in the same way as before 1873. In the final analysis, labor is the measure of values; it takes twice as much produce, therefore twice as much labor, to pay a debt as it did before 1873.

We have been asked this question:

If the demonetization of silver is the prime cause of falling prices, how was it that prices were so low during the period between 1815 and 1849? We have, in a later part of this report, noted the effect of the abundant stream of the precious metals which for several hundred years poured from the mines of the Spanish Colonies of South America. This abundance of the precious metals led to profusion in their use. Kings, queens, lords and the wealthy in general used them for ornamentation in a thousand ways, while cathedrals and minsters had their saints and patrons sculptured in gold and silver. The revolt of the Spanish Colonies, one after another, which occurred after the example of the United States, continued through a large part of the first half of this century. The struggles were long continued and bitter. The mines were neglected, the fructifying stream ceased to flow, and the profusion alluded to could not be halted at once. The precious metals became scarce and prices fell, or the precious metals rose, as you choose to put it. In 1848 gold was discovered in California, and shortly after in Australia. Then prosperity again appeared, prices began rising. The farmer's heart was made glad, for when he settled up after selling his crops he had money to buy clothes for his children and send them to school.

The highway of liberty passes through the schoolhouse. If our people ever get so poor that their children cannot go to school you may bid good-by to the Republic.

"Divide the volume of money and double the debt."

Pause and consider what that meant to this people with all the debts of the great Civil war resting on them as it did in 1873.

We are asked this question: How does the present law differ from the law which prevailed before 1873?

We answer this question from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Hon. Daniel Manning, for the year 1885, which shows that gold was rated to silver, not silver to gold, *i. e.*, if the two money metals diverged gold was taken from or added to the dollar so as to keep it equal in value to the silver dollar, and we might add that this was the general custom of the nations in by-gone ages, as Adam Smith, by his researches, has shown and for the simple reason that it was the easiest way of maintaining parity. There are many people who think that when we sell a thing for half price, but get money of double value, the thing is squared. And so it would be if there were no debts and if everything was adjusted to this new measure that has double value. But this is far from being the case. 'Tis a physical law that any force extending itself does so on "the line of the least resistance." Labor resists violently. All salaried men are more or less disposed to do the same thing, consequently this adjustment, although we have been at it for over twenty years, is far from being accomplished. The produce of the farmer, the merchandise of the merchant and the product of the manufacturer cannot resist, and so they are the first to be slaughtered. When these are leveled down, does any rational man see how wages and salaries can escape? Should monometallism survive, the adjustment of prices will only be complete when everything shall be reduced to one-half what they would be and were with bimetalism. And this process of leveling will last far into the next century and will cause untold suffering, misery and crime, for extreme poverty is the highroad to barbarism. It must be remembered that for thousands of years since civilization began, prices have been adjusting themselves to gold and silver as money of final redemption. And although, in the nature of things it is easier to pull down than to build up, still the pulling down and readjusting of the world's commercial structure cannot be done in a day, nor can anyone tell how long except that it would probably take much over one hundred years. Adam Smith says that after the discovery of the precious metals consequent to the discovery of America by Columbus prices of commodities had an advancing tendency for two hundred years, everywhere adding to the comfort and wealth of the people, enabling them to educate their children and finally dispelling the cloud of poverty and misery which gave to the preceding centuries the name of "the Dark Ages." We may well question the wisdom of legislation that reverses this picture and makes the addition to our precious metals a curse instead of a blessing. It should be remembered that it was the merchants of the world and not the kingly governments that established the first mints, and that the true function

of the mint was to assay and weigh the metals and stamp them. Their relative values were established by merchandising. When governments go beyond this they interfere with legitimate merchandising, destroying prices, enriching a few at the expense of the many. Pandora would find more evils for the affliction of mankind in falling prices than several little boxes such as she tried to give to Prometheus could contain. But as in Pandora's box hope is still left to us, for which let us thank the Giver of all good things.

Thus we have attempted to accomplish the task assigned to us. Your committee sees that there is a scarcity of money of final redemption. Credit money, such as our silver currency is now, and paper money from whatever source, can be no relief. Credit money may, at the caprice of a speculating syndicate, be presented for payment at any time and thus aggravate the evil. We recommend that silver be added to its companion gold as money of final redemption, and your committee believes that the chief cause of the disorganized condition of trade and consequently falling prices will be removed.

NEVER GIVE UP.

IN the world that lies before you
There is much for you to win;
But beforehand you must conquer
Foes without and foes within.
And if now your tasks can rout you,
Then, when life's real battles call,
Will you, in their heat and struggle,
Victor stand, or vanquished fall?

Can you hope for bright successes
If you're always failing now?
Do you think defeat will help to
Weave the laurel 'round your brow?
Just as little straws can tell us
From which side the breezes blow,
So the way you work at trifles
Will your perseverance show.

Never say that fate's against you,
That you cannot conquer luck;
There is no such thing as either;
All depends on work and pluck.
Just you be resolved to conquer,
Never mind how tough the fray;
Put your hands and brain in motion,
And, my boys, you'll gain the day.

Christian at Work.

AMONG THE PREACHERS.

A PREACHER.

TO him the impulse of a kindly deed
Was more than any article of creed:
And whosoever chanced his face to scan
Forgot the preacher, but revered the man.

CLINTON SCOLLARD, in *May Lippincott's*.

Durham, Me. (population by last census but 1,253) has furnished thirty Methodist ministers and twenty-four wives of ministers.

The Rev. A. W. Mason, who died the other day in Minneapolis, was next to the oldest Universalist minister in the United States, having been ordained in 1834. The oldest is the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, of Cambridge, Mass., who was ordained in 1825.

Richmond, Va., is the great Baptist city of the world. There are, including all denominations, eighty-eight churches, and thirty-four of these are Baptist. The entire church membership of the city is about 42,000, and more than 20,000 of these, or nearly one-half, are Baptists.

In an address before the State Sunday-school Convention at Elgin, Ill., last week, the Rev. Dr. Henson said: "By the fall of Adam man became sensual and devilish. Human nature became depraved by being deprived. We are children of Adam and not children of God by nature. We are nothing like the creature God created in his own image. The doctrine of the fatherhood of God is a devilish lie, and its outcome is Universalism pure and simple."

Pope Leo XIII.'s hands are nearly useless and cause him much suffering. When he writes he must hold his right wrist with his left hand, and what he writes is almost illegible. This is due not to age, but to an attack of ague twenty-five years ago, when he was Bishop of Perugia.

A prominent clergyman gives this description of the life of a minister:

"My experiences with churches make me think that ministers are like cats. When you first go to a new place everybody says:

"'Come pussy! come pussy! nice pussy!' and you come.

"Then they begin to rub your fur and say:

"'Poor pussy! poor pussy!' and then they say, 'Scat!'"

Lutheran Observer: "Some ministers seem to make special efforts to avoid all forms of direct prayer, and indulge in rambling reflections, introspections, and disquisitions on Providence and mankind in general, giving the Lord minute information on the moral state of the world, and suggestions as to the methods He should employ to put things in proper order. Ministers who thus pray in their pulpits overlook the fact that they are there to voice the common wants of an entire congregation, as well as some special needs and wants of some which may have come to their knowledge. Their own personal subjectivities, whether uttered in flowing diction or incoherent ramblings, do not meet the occasion, and are therefore inappropriate and out of place.

In his convention address the other day Bishop Leonard (Episcopal), of Ohio, denounced as traitors not only Broad Churchmen, but Ritualists. Certain Ritualists in the diocese are indignant at the attack upon them, which they regard as undeserved. Mr. E. C. Lockwood, a warden of St. James' Church, Cleveland, writes an open letter in reply, in which he says: "It must be a cause of regret to all charitably disposed persons, in whatever religious body, that the Bishop of the Episcopal Church should have allowed himself to utter such a word as traitor in connection with the men who have not transgressed in the slightest particular the law of the Episcopal Church. If anyone wants to see what the Episcopal service was like twenty years ago, as regards ritual, let him take a look at the Reformed Episcopal Church on Euclid Avenue. But even they have ritual. One remembers the time when the present pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church had two large hearts hung on parallel wires over a couple he was marrying, and as he pronounced them man and wife the wires were pulled and the two hearts seemed to become one. The Bishop says these 'traitors'—for he certainly does use the word indiscriminately—'receive no sympathy or encouragement from the Bishop of Ohio.' Will the Bishop pardon us at St. James' if we mistook it for sympathy and encouragement when he came and blessed our altar and its cross and candlesticks at the time the church was blessed in 1890?"

OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE IMMORALITY OF THE SOLE GOLD STANDARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN.

Dear Sir: The extract from the speech of Hon. Evelyn Hubbard before the British Bimetallic League, recently, published in the last issue of THE AMERICAN, means much for our cause and it should touch the conscience of men who regard the welfare of their country and the maintenance of those principles of honesty and justice upon which social order and well-being rest.

"It requires little consideration to see that it (the policy of causing an artificial appreciation of gold) is not only profoundly immoral, but also self-destructive."

"If gold appreciates, then your gold standard stands condemned by its failure in the most essential attribute—that of stability—while you are convicted of mulcting your debtor not only of the interest he agreed to pay, but also of the unearned increment, the increase in purchasing power which your currency has acquired by lapse of time."

These words should be blazoned before the people, that they may see the hypocrisy of the men who "steal the livery of Heaven to serve the devil," in professing in the name of *honesty* and *fairness*, to defend this gross imposition inflicted by greed and avarice upon the world: declaiming for "honest money" and "sound money" in behalf of that which is so clearly proved to be dishonest and unsound. Is there no conscience, no feeling of national pride and spirit in the directory of those great newspapers and periodicals which are constantly engaged in misrepresenting and defaming the cause of bimetallism?

Is there no compunction felt when the additional burdens imposed upon debtors and taxpayers are causing such widespread suffering and discontent, unjustly alienating the property of debtors—often without satisfying the debt?

Is it want of information or pure diabolism which leads those journals to advocate a policy which is not only degrading our own country and so frightfully increasing its criminal record, but is also placing in abject bondage other peoples and nations? But for the action of Christian America in so long condoning the unconstitutional and fraudulent act of February 12, 1873, the plot to enslave the industrial world could not have succeeded.

We send missionaries to many countries to preach the gospel of peace and good will, while permitting to stand upon our statute-book an act which is ruining them as truly as it is sapping the foundation of our own social well-being.

Surely after the declaration, openly avowed over the sea, of the purposes and objects, originally urged for making the change from gold and silver to gold alone, and now with some changes, continued in defense of the perpetuation of the ruinous policy, it seems diabolic for American teachers and writers to defend it as they do.

Long before silver received its great fall by the cloture of the United States and Indian mints to it, Sir R. N. Fowler, opposing the adoption of a resolution presented before the British and Colonial Board of Trade in London, in favor of the adoption of the bimetallic standard by Great Britain, said: "If we continue the present policy a few years longer we will ruin the wheat and cotton industry of the United States, and make India the chief exporter of those staples." Mr. David Watney, testifying before the Royal Commission on gold and silver in 1886-87, said: "I do not suppose all men to be wise, but think of the folly of a great debtor nation like the United States adopting the gold standard!" They know nothing about "currency matters:—" (shade of so-called financiers, awaken!) "they did not know that it vastly increased their debt."

These declarations of the objects in view have long been made public. The almost brutal declaration of Mr. Gladstone in February, 1894, in response to the proposals in Parliament for the relief of the distress in Ireland, that England's vast credit interests were paramount to all other considerations, has been long before the public. Their cloture of India's mints to silver aided President Cleveland's declared purpose to secure the repeal of our Silver-purchasing act, under the hypocritical pretense that it was the cause of the serious trouble here.

The public declaration of Baron Rothschild, one of the most astute men of his race, at the Brussels Conference, was not in favor of the policy those disloyal Americans advocate, but in favor of a larger use of silver. His words of warning might well be heeded by those plotters against their country. "If this conference were to break up without arriving at any definite result, there would be a depreciation in the value of that commodity (silver) which it would be frightful to contemplate and out of which a monetary panic would ensue, the far-spreading effects of which it would be impossible to foretell."

Then the declarations of the President of the Bank of France and of President Van den Berg of the Bank of the Netherlands in favor of bimetallism, all go for naught with these reckless triflers.

"The real question of to-day is not whether gold or silver is

a better material out of which to make coins, but whether the entire volume of metallic money in the Western world shall continue to be diminished by maintaining the demonetization of silver.

* * * Prices were never so unstable before. Speculation is extinguished; commerce, manufactures, agriculture, every branch of industry is prostrated, and the men whose ignorant advice has brought these disasters upon Christendom are seeking to extenuate their colossal crime by explaining that all these results are due to the bounty of nature—to what in their misleading terminology they are pleased to call overproduction!"

"The classes who were expected to gain mostly by this revolution of money have, in fact, been the greatest losers," says a writer in the *Fortnightly Review*. It is, indeed, true that those classes, after the grinding of twenty years, are now suffering most heavily, for they have the most to lose. They are being hoisted by their own petards, and to-day our hope of speedy relief is increased by the conversions of that class whose apprehensions are now causing them to see that it means general ruin. Reports are multiplying to show the remarkable stimulus which the increased divergence between gold and silver is giving to the production for exportation in all silver-standard countries, not only in products of the soil, but in manufactures.

It is passing strange that Republican journals do not see the danger in this, and the utter incompatibility of protective tariffs and gold-monometallism, seeking by the former to sustain home industry and wages, and by the latter to invite the most dangerous and deadly competition with the cheapest labor in the world. To say nothing of antagonizing the wishes and known purposes of the great masses who are behind this movement for our return to the constitutional standard of money, it is the height of folly to invite by indirect subsidy the competition of Asia. They should remember the reply of the Chinese Mandarin to General Grant's question: "Why do you not adopt Western methods and inventions?" "We shall soon enough do that for the welfare of your country." How long can England stand under her present system already pressed in many lines by Belgian cheaper labor? She leads in the destructive policy of gold-monometallism, and her agricultural interests have been ruined that her bondholders might thrive. Will Americans consent to follow in this open road to ruin?

The injustice and "profound immorality" of this attempt to fasten upon the world a standard for the payment of its vast bonded indebtedness, which in the very nature of things must continue to appreciate, is becoming so apparent that all honest men must unite in resisting it.

As Senator Chandler said in the Senate, February 20th, "The American people will not stand it." J. W. PORTER.
Charlottesville, Va., May 27th.

* * *

BOTH INTERESTING AND AMUSING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN.

Dear Sir: In your edition of last week I had the pleasure of reading, under the heading "Among the Preachers," a copy of an amusing "ad" which appeared in the *St. James' Chronicle* of May 4, 1795.

As a companion to the above, I feel pleasure in forwarding the inclosed. Very respectfully,

RUDOLPH FITZPATRICK.

55 E. 103d Street,
N. Y. City, May 20, 1895.

THE WEEKLY MUSEUM.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 7, 1807.

A Curacy, for Sale.

In one of the Irish papers is the following advertisement:—"A clergyman possessed of a curacy, of the clear yearly value 5l. 5s. 6d. sterling per annum, of which the first year's salary has

been regularly paid, is desirous to exchange it for any preferment of equal value in his Majesty's dominions, the West-Indies only excepted.

N. B. The parish is situated in a good sporting country, where the luxuries of life (viz. potatoes and butter-milk) are in great abundance, and to be purchased at reasonable rates. Proposals, in writing (post paid) and directed to A. B. at the printer's, will be received, and duly replied to."

FACTS ABOUT FOREIGNERS.

ACCORDING to the late Professor Dana a book embodying the latest results in geology is out of date as soon as it is off the press.

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In the grape districts of France night watchmen are posted who ring frost bells to arouse the vineyard hands when a frost is threatened.

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Mr. John Ruskin's health has so much improved that he is able to play chess; but it is feared he will never be able to do any more literary work.

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The German Emperor has been painting another picture. The subject is based on the naval manœuvres of last year. The Emperor's favorite color, by the way, is green.

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England has not yet concluded the discussion of the venerable question about the propriety of using the title "reverend" for clergymen outside of the Established Church.

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Hermann Boerhaave, the illustrious scientist and physician who accumulated a fortune estimated at 2,000,000 florins, said the poor were his best patients because God paid him for them.

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The fashionable preacher in Rome at present is Mgr. de Val, son of the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican. Although a Spaniard, he preaches in English to a wealthy congregation.

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The King of Italy is credited with dispensing more charity than any other of the crowned heads of Europe. And he has probably a larger percentage of his subjects who need charitable aid.

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George Augustus Sala is greatly interested in dress, considered from the historic standpoint, and he has to-day the largest collection of pattern books and fashion plates of any man in England.

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The Emir of Bokhara has paid an unusual tribute to the Czar of Russia. He wrote him the other day, that in honor of the Emperor's marriage, he had established a school in his dominion for instruction in the Russian language.

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The strike of the Paris omnibus drivers has elicited the curious fact that French judges and judicial officers are forbidden by the etiquette of their profession to ride in an omnibus. They must take a cab or walk if they do not own a carriage.

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Chinese dentists rub a secret powder on the gum of the affected tooth, and after about five minutes the patient is told to sneeze. The tooth then falls out. Many attempts have been made by European dentists to secure this powder, but none have ever succeeded in doing so.

WORTHY WOMEN.

MARY STUART had a lapdog that followed her to the scaffold, and soon after died of grief.

.

Fanny Burney, the author of "Evelina," lies buried in Walcot Churchyard, near Bath, with no stone of any kind to mark her grave, says the *Athenæum*.

The widow of John Brown, whose soul "goes marching on," has lived for several years in a cabin among the redwoods of the Sierra Azure Mountains, fifty miles south of San Francisco.

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The life of Mme. Chevallard, of Villegardin, France, who became a hundred years old a week or so ago, is a great card for the vegetarians. The aged lady has never eaten meat, but has lived wholly on bread, milk, fruit and vegetables. Her beverage is cider well diluted with water. Her neighbors and friends arranged a fete for her on the occasion of her centenary.

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A very interesting woman is Mme. Rostowska, of Lille, France. Not only is she one hundred and twelve years old and a major's widow, but she was the cantiniere of a Polish regiment in the Russian campaign, was under fire twelve times and received three wounds. She was decorated with the silver cross. Besides this she has survived her fifteen children, the last of whom she buried at the age of eighty.

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Miss Ume Tsuda, head of the English department in the Peeresses' School, Tokio, Japan, tells in the *Independent* a touching story of the aged mother of Sakamoto, commander of the warship Akagi, who was killed in the thickest of the fight during the great naval victory of the Yellow Sea. Commander Sakamoto left an aged mother, a wife and three young children. As soon as his death was officially ascertained, a messenger was dispatched from the Naval Department to convey the sad tidings to his family. The communication was made duly to the wife, and before the messenger had left the house it had reached the ears of the old mother, who, tottering into the room where the officer was awaiting, saluted and greeted him duly, and then, with dry eyes and clear voice, said: "So it seems by your tidings that my son has been of some service this time."

OUR LETTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, May 11, 1895.

EUROPE at last breathes freely; the danger of Eastern complications which might have found their echo in the West seems to have disappeared and, by the ratification of the treaty of Simonoseki, and still more by the capitulation of Japan to the demands of the Quadruple Alliance, all immediate danger of any international conflict seems to be over. Still, it might be well to be on one's guard against the multitudinous rumors that will be circulated—generally in the interest of stock exchange manœuvres—until we have official information on all the details of the exactions of the discontented powers, of which the only point apparently certain is that matters will be arranged *directly* between them and the Japanese and will *not* be submitted to any general congress, as was done for the instrument of San Stefano, and as might have been done in this instance, but for two reasons: the singular attitude of England and the fact that the terms of the, to them, objectionable treaty were communicated to the powers too late for any decisive action prior to its ratification. It should be borne in mind that, so soon as ratified, this treaty became binding on the Chinese, delighted to be thus rid of the Japanese nightmare, and who, consequently, are no longer interested in the controversy; but it is not at all binding on the Occidentals, should they elect to oppose its execution.

Until within a very few days the situation caused much anxiety in political circles. A dispatch from the correspondent of an American newspaper notorious for its repeated sacrifices of truth to sensation had a depressing effect at the Bourse by its affirmations that Japan prepared for resistance, notwithstanding the warning of French semi-official organs. "Given its source, this information is open to suspicion." The public was frightened, and the Jew bears had it all their own way for four-and-twenty hours, when they changed their base and became bulls on the receipt (?) of other dispatches not confirmatory of the first one. Israel made many shekels by this operation and essentially spoiled the gentiles.

The British press throughout this crisis had given many proofs of its versatility, incoherency and ignorance of the exigencies of European policy in the East, but it caps the climax of absurdity when, as now, it attributes all the honor of a pacific solution to Lord Rosebery's Cabinet: "If England had pronounced one word Japan would have stood firm." But this word was not pronounced, and that for good and sufficient reasons to be summed up in a few words: England could not venture to engage in a war against four formidable powers. That some sort of an ambiguous promise of support, in return for certain commercial or territorial concessions, had been made is highly probable, and the British press was encouraged to assure the Mikado that England, Austria and Italy would not permit the transit of the Suez Canal to any French, German or Russian vessels bound Eastward on an errand of intimidation that "would ruin for years the commerce of the world." Query: What interest had Italy and Austria in the quarrel? But when the question was categorically put: What would be the character and extent of the support? the reply was not sufficiently encouraging to authorize resistance. The counselors of the Mikado have been intelligent; they have appreciated the real value of rodomontades intended to bully the Continent, but which fell flat before the unswerving determination of the four powers to enforce their claims no matter what might be the consequences of their action. So Japan yielded, and by so doing showed wisdom. Its troops are well organized and valorous, but cannot be compared to the battalions that Russia can put in the field, and a war with the colossus of the North would compromise the fruits of recent victories. That Japan has a title to exact a war indemnity, the cession of certain territories, the opening of new commercial ports, cannot be contested, but to insist upon the possession of entire provinces and the occupation of the principal Chinese military ports was an overshot of the mark, and a motive for uneasiness in the future to Europe.

Ne quid nimis!

So soon as the Japanese had begun to understand their situation, they decided to negotiate some compromise and, being, like all Orientals, tricky by nature, they offered to give up the peninsula of Liau-Tong, but refused the surrender of Port Arthur. Here they made a blunder; they fancied that Europe would not take in the fact that Port Arthur not only assures the command of the Gulf of Petchili and of the Yellow Sea, but is a position whence, whenever so minded, they could march upon and capture the capital of the Celestial Empire, of which the results would be an enforced monopoly of trade with a population of 400,000,000 of souls. This conception is sublime, but needed much candor on the part of Japanese diplomatists to warrant the belief that Europe would be blind to their naive Machiavelism. In good time they have learned their error and, with more or less good grace, they have struck their colors.

The combination by which they were, and, until ample guarantees are given, they will continue to be threatened, means business, and, if we can credit the gossip of Russian political circles, that combination was originally conceived at Berlin, and not on the banks of the Neva, and was particularly aimed at England.

It is notorious that William II. has always encouraged the French policy of colonial expeditions, partly with a natural desire to see a rival fritter away its resources, still more with a latent hope that an Anglo-French collision might be the sequel to French colonial development. On the other hand, Russia, his Empire's interest demands an *entente cordiale* with its powerful neighbor, wherefore the Czar was assured that he might count absolutely on German co-operation in any and every difficulty that might arise between London and St. Petersburg. Like the confiding dove to the wily serpent, the French listened to the charmer's voice; the Russians, on the contrary, turned a deaf ear to all advances from that suspicious source and it was with some surprise that, before the full conditions of the Simonoseki treaty were officially com-

municated, the Russian Government received, simultaneously, from its ally, France, and its rival, Germany, offers of active collaboration in any action judged to be expedient by Russia on the Pacific coast. In this proposal France was actuated by a simple desire to give evidence of its solidarity with Russia; it did not understand the unfortunate "yellow-bellies," *per se*, are merely a pretext, and that Berlin and Petersburg being convinced of their aidance and abettance by "perfidious Albion," their humiliation will be a cause of British humiliation. Such was the aft thought of the promoters of this intrigue; it has only partially succeeded, but, be assured, the campaign will be renewed and its ultimate objective is the destruction of British influence by the distribution among the partners in the enterprise of Great Britain's most valued and productive colonies. Passing events, therefore, are the mere prodromes of a situation that upsets all calculations and must be intensely disagreeable at the Courts of St. James and the Quirinal, but whether results will confirm rumor is altogether another question. Certainly, the newborn Quadruple Alliance is strong enough to impose its conditions, everywhere, yet it has one essential defect: it is in defiance of that popular instinct which, in France, interprets it to be the consecration of the definite renunciation of Alsace-Lorraine—a condition which the French nation will refuse to accept. In any case, this compact between long-time enemies presents grave symptoms; new alliances are formed, a novel orientation is given to Europe's policy, the scenery is shifted, the curtain rises on a fresh act, of which, as yet, we only vaguely discern the *dramatis personæ*; we can foresee nothing of its probable phases; we have no data on which to base our calculations; its *dénouement* is beyond speculation, although everything appears to indicate the imminent addition of another sensational chapter to the world's history.

One point, however, is certain: England's prestige has been considerably diminished, as well by her abstention from the European protest as by her "backdown" so soon as war seemed inevitable, if she continued her encouragement of the Japanese. Rarely has such blindness to possible consequences been exhibited by any government as by that of Mr. Gladstone's successor. Lord Rosebery does not appear to have understood that a maritime nation like Japan, industrial and commercial, mistress with its fleets of the Petchili Gulf, of the Yellow Sea and of the Sea of Japan, mistress of the Chinese coasts by the strategic positions that it pretended to retain, mistress of all the Continental traffic and the foreign traffic of the Celestial Empire, and of one-half of the Asiatic Continent, would become another Oriental England, a rival, and before long the victorious rival of the England of the Occident. Even had his Lordship's policy prevailed, the first result of that success must have been a necessity for Britannia to double or triple her naval forces in the East, and it is doubtful, if even that effort would have sufficed to save her prestige, her influence and her commercial interests. Thanks to the interference of other powers to this international compact which she affected to despise, she escapes some of the trials and misadventures that she seemed almost to court. Yet her blunder has been noted and its consequences cannot be denied; Europe learns not only to do without British advice, not only to dispense with British co-operation, but even to group itself, if necessary, in opposition to British policy. England has "backed down" woefully within a few years; Morocco, Siam, the Soudan, China do not furnish pages of glory in her history; since she has occupied Egypt she has had all sorts of misadventures, and in reply to British journalists who ironically congratulate the French for "having worked only to help Russian interests," it may be answered: Nothing is less unlikely than that the *quid pro quo* thereof is a joint action of the powers in view of an evacuation by England of the Valley of the Nile. There is some reason to believe that a summons to that effect is contemplated, at present, at the Quai d'Orsay, and will be seconded at St. Petersburg.

ART AND SCIENCE.

THE Louvre has acquired a statuette sculptured in wood which Egyptologists declare dates back to the eighteenth dynasty of the Pharaohs.

**

F. C. Burnand's "Happy Thoughts" has been translated into French. The best the translator could do with the title was "Ingenieuses Pensees."

**

Red phosphorus combines with chlorate of potash to make an explosive of great violence. The London *Lancet* thinks that if this fact of chemistry had been more generally known it might have saved the disagreeable consequences which recently followed when a man who had not studied chemistry put his safety matches into the same pocket with his throat lozenges.

**

According to the London *Athenaeum*, "A Disciple," Sir John Millais' contribution to the current exhibition of the Royal Academy, is one of the most convincing examples of the English painter's superlative art. The *Critic* says: "To those whose memories are short and who deny to Sir John the possession of imagination and describe him as only an anecdotic painter, 'A Disciple' will afford matter for reflection. Technically a fine picture, not only its pathos but its subject is an imaginative invention as fresh and tender as it well can be."

**

War is being waged in England against the use of the word scientist. The Duke of Argyll, Sir John Lubbock, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Kelvin and Professor Huxley unreservedly condemn the word; Sir John Lubbock proposes philosopher instead; Lord Rayleigh and Kelvin prefer naturalist. Professor Huxley thinks that scientist must be about as pleasing as electrocution to anyone who respects the English language. Grant Allen, while disapproving of the word, thinks it is pedantry to object to a new word when it is used by a majority of the persons; after the camels of altruism and sociology, scientist is comparatively a gnat. Alfred Wallace alone is not disturbed by the word; he describes it as useful, and argues that, since we have biologist, geologist, chemist, physicist and specialist, we might as well use scientist, and he further asks, "What is there to use instead?" *Science Gossip* says the word was first invented and used by Whewell in his "Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences."

NOTES ABOUT NEWSPAPERS.

WHEN a woman is not at the bottom of a trouble you will find a newspaperman there.

**

The Cleveland *World* issues a complete novel supplement with its Sunday edition.

**

Our Nation's *Crisis*, with ex-Governor Waite as its editor, has just made its first appearance in Denver, Col.

**

Some folks will be surprised to learn that Sam W. Small has bought the *News and Courier*, an afternoon newspaper of Norfolk, Va.

**

Mr. David Gray, who has been on the editorial staff of the Rochester *Union* for the past two years, has accepted a position as associate editor of the Buffalo *Times*.

**

Mr. William E. Curtis, staff correspondent of the Chicago *Record*, has sailed for China and Japan, his assignment being to investigate and report to the *Record's* readers the exact condition of those two great countries, now that their war is over.

**

The Lebanon (Indiana) *News* has been so successful that its publisher, Mr. Clarence D. Case, has wisely concluded to advance its price to 10 cents a week. Lebanon is to be congratulated on having such a bright and newsy representative afternoon journal.

Wanamaker's

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Ready for the warm-weather comfort of the boys, with white duck Trousers, 50c and 65c; plain brown linen Trousers, 40c; striped linen, 50c. These for ages 4 to 14.

126 dozen Madras Blouses in newest patterns, with narrow turn-down collar, cuffs, yoke, sleeves and pocket just like the big brothers' negligé shirt, 50c. For ages 4 to 14. Market Street.

QUAKER CITY SEWING MACHINE.

We have sold one thousand—sold them notwithstanding old timers' assertion that a store could not sell sewing machines; sold them notwithstanding their assertion that the supply was five years ahead of normal demand—because agents made people buy in spite of protest; sold them just because we had perfect machines made, furnished them liberally with the best attachments—made for the *Quaker City* and the other high-class machines—and sold them at a fair profit, with nothing to pay for except sewing machine.

The other first-class machines cost \$90, \$60, \$55 and \$50.

The Quaker City costs \$35, \$23.50, \$20 and \$18.

There have been too many fattenings at your expense—upwards of two-thirds the price you've paid going to agents and agencies. The makers don't profit by the extravagance; though they may think so. The builders of the *Quaker City* produce as perfect and durable machine as can be made, and they are satisfied with our way of selling; they like it, in fact; so do the public.


Basement, Market Street.

DRESS FORMS.

Many a woman could make her own dress waists if she had this patient form to try it on. Papier mache, covered with jersey cloth; the \$2.25 kind until now. \$1.75.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER.



THE Depth of a man's chest is a most important point in making a good fitting coat. Our "55-95" book tells how we get it. Free—send for it.

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BY

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Special attention given to insane asylums and public institutions.

The *Interior* of Chicago has lent a helping hand to the *Occident*, its Pacific Coast Presbyterian contemporary, in the way of taking a lot of stock to tide it over a financial stringency.

The *American Economist*, of New York, reached its tenth anniversary last week and celebrated it with an edition containing, amongst other readable and interesting matter, the views of forty leading editors and of one hundred Congressmen on the present condition of the policy of protection.

Humanity, an eight-page monthly published by the Co-operative Reform Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo., has just made its initial bow. It is edited, owned and printed by "wage-earners" who say that they have seen so much of the injustice of existing conditions that they are determined to help inaugurate a better system.

Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, in an article in *McClure's Magazine* for May says that "the man who reads the exchanges is a very important man; and let me say, too, he is a pretty highly paid man. He has to read, we will say, three thousand papers regularly. All the newspapers in the country come into the office, and he does not do anything else. He sits at his desk all day, and a pile of newspapers, or, say, a cord of newspapers, is laid before him every morning; he starts to work and turns them over and over to see what is in them. He has to know what it is that should be taken from them and put into his paper. What is the interesting story? It requires judgment to know this; it requires knowledge and experience as well as talent. It also requires a sense of humor, because there are a great many things that are really important that may not seem so at the first glance, and the newspaper reader has got to judge about that. He must always be on hand and spend a great many hours at his desk, and he is pretty tired when he gets through with his day's task. It is a hard duty, but he has lots of amusement, and, as I said, he is very well paid. So he is happy."

CHIPS FOR CAPITALISTS.

THE price of beef cattle in Mexico is steadily advancing, in sympathy with the rise in the United States.

The street railroads in the vicinity of Boston continue to show an increase in earnings while expenses are being reduced.

The United States Treasury statement of receipts and expenditures of the government for the last ten months (with two days estimated) makes the receipts stand at \$260,000,000 and the expenditures at \$306,000,000.

The President and Directors of the Standard Oil Company, in their annual report, place the capital stock of the corporation at \$7,000,000, all paid in; the debts of the company, \$3,000,000, and the existing assets, \$10,000,000.

In Canada, in industries depending for their continuance on the supply of forest wood, there are invested close to \$100,000,000; their wages list is over \$30,000,000 a year, and their annual output is valued at about \$110,000,000. Next to agriculture the forests, of all the elements of national wealth, contribute most to the commerce of the country.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle: Nobody of any intelligence believes that the Eastern mills are to be abandoned, and that there will be a cotton-manufacturing exodus from New England. But the building of cotton mills is an industry that is constantly increasing, and the result of the investigations now being made means that future investments will be made in the South. The industry will steadily increase in the South, while high-water mark has been reached in the East.

NUGGETS AND NUBBINS.

THE statesman now becomes obscure,
His glory has gone hence;
The public's looking for the man
Who bats it o'er the fence.

Uncle George—How do you like arithmetic?

Little Dick—Pretty well, so far; but the teacher says next week we are to begin learning how to extract roots. I guess he thinks we're all going to be dentists.

A Jersey couple, newly married, went into an uptown restaurant, the other day, and the bridegroom called for some wine. When asked what kind, he replied:

"We want that stuff where the cork bursts out and the stuff begins to bile, and keeps on bilin' till you get the worth of your money."

A few years ago the directors of a certain bank were in the habit of dining once a month at each other's houses. One of them was a merchant whose success in business was not in the least assisted by any early advantage in the line of education. Dining at the house of Mr. B., he noticed a very handsome clock.

"Say, B., where did you get that clock?"

"In Paris," said Mr. B. Nothing more was said on the subject until in the course of time Mr. B. gave his next dinner to his fellow-directors, when the merchant, seeing the clock again, exclaimed: "B., I thought you said you bought that clock in Paris?"

"So I did."

"Well, it's very strange. I wrote to the fellow who made it, ordering a duplicate, and he paid no attention to me."

"I don't see how you could write to him when I had not told you his name."

"His name! Can't I read? There it is on the face of the clock. I wrote to 'Tempus Fugit,' Paris, France."

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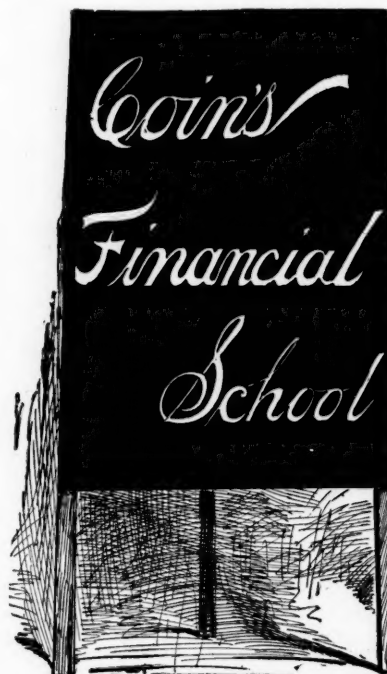
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